

A FALSE CHARGE DISPROVED.

It is not always an easy matter to prove a negative. But a false and absurd imputation on General Taylor, renewed at this moment, after being more than a year ago fully examined and refuted in this paper, we have it in our power, upon the testimony of the Administration itself, by whose friends it is now revived, utterly to demolish. We find the charge proffered in the Albany Argus of last Saturday, in the following terms:

"No candid man, of either party, who will look at the facts presented on the official records of the country, can fail to see that, if there be any fault resting anywhere on the score of the march of our army to the Rio Grande, General Taylor comes in for a full share of it. He it was who first advised and urged that movement, and it was not sanctioned by the National Administration until after Mr. Sidel, and the proffers of negotiation with which he had been charged, had been spurned with contumely by the Mexican Government, and war had been actually declared on its part, not merely for the purpose of recovering the territory said to be in dispute, but the entire State of Texas. Then it was that the movement suggested and urged by General Taylor was assented to at Washington—and that not as an act of aggression, but as a purely defensive measure—defensive against hostile incursions, not upon territory in dispute between the two nations, but upon the territory of one of the States of this Union."

Of the history of the movement of the army upon the Rio Grande, proving it to have been peremptorily ordered by the President after Gen. Taylor had refused to assume the responsibility of such a movement when merely advised to it, conclusive proof will be found in an article in the preceding page of this paper, copied from the National Intelligencer of June 21, 1847. We republish that article not so much to convince our adversaries, who have no desire to be convinced, as to fortify those who are disposed to resist the odious imputation which is now attempted to be fixed upon Gen. Taylor of having advised the Administration to make war upon Mexico.

Now, for the remainder of the statement of the Argus, by which it would shift from the shoulders of the Administration the responsibility of the war, brought on by the march to the Rio Grande. That movement, says the Argus, "was not sanctioned by the National Administration until after Mr. Sidel, and the proffers of negotiation with which he had been charged, had been spurned with contumely by the Mexican Government, and war had been actually declared on its part." We are glad that this assertion is so distinct and specific as to make it alike impossible to misunderstand it or to explain it away. The issue, moreover, is one of fact; and all that we have got to do to demolish the charge, is to confront it with a competent witness to its falsity. Stand forth, then, Mr. Secretary of State!

The Executive Document No. 60 of the last session of Congress contains the correspondence between Mr. Secretary Buchanan and Mr. Sidel, our Minister in Mexico, and as part of it, the instructions, by order of the President of the United States, forwarded by the Secretary to that Minister. [The order for the march to the Rio Grande, the reader must recollect, was issued on the 13th of January, 1846.] On the 20th day of January, one week precisely after the date of that order, Mr. Buchanan, transmitting to Mr. Sidel his commission, just then ratified by the Senate, instructs him as follows:

"Should the Mexican Government, by finally refusing to receive you, consummate the act of folly and bad faith of which they have afforded such strong indications, nothing will then remain for this Government but to take the redress of the wrongs of its citizens into its own hands."

"In the mean time, the President, in anticipation of the final refusal of the Mexican Government to receive you, has ordered the army of Texas to advance and take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande; and has directed that a strong fleet shall be immediately assembled in the Gulf of Mexico."

It is thus proved, beyond the possibility of denial, that the march of the army to the Rio Grande was ordered by the President in anticipation of the refusal of the Mexican Government to receive Mr. Sidel, and without any pretence of its being provoked by hostile demonstrations on the part of Mexico.

It cannot, therefore, be true, but must be admitted to be false, that that movement was not sanctioned by the Administration until after Mr. Sidel had been spurned by the Mexican Government, and war had been actually declared on its part.

If it were necessary to cumulate evidence on this point, more of it is to be found in the Document referred to. Mr. Buchanan, for example, in a letter of the 28th of January, to Mr. Sidel, uses the following language, with other expressions, showing doubt, at least, on the part of the Executive, at that date, whether the Mexican Government would really refuse to receive him:

"Should the Mexican Government, however, finally refuse to receive you, the cup of forbearance will then have been exhausted. Nothing can remain but to take the redress of the injuries to our citizens, and the insults to our Government, into our own hands."

Hon. JOHN S. PENNINGTON.—This gentleman addressed the people of Fairfax (Va.) on Monday week, in a speech of marked ability, which occupied nearly four hours in its delivery. The News says that "Mr. P.'s eulogy on General Taylor was beautiful in the extreme, and was listened to with the deepest interest."

He also addressed the people of Fauquier at its last court in one of his most brilliant speeches; one, says our distinguished informant, which was "marked by the most thrilling and captivating eloquence it was ever my good fortune to hear." He spoke all day, and increased in beauty and power to the end.

It seemed that on all other occasions his opponents had refused to commence the discussion, forcing Mr. Pennington to begin, and then exhausting the day in reply, without giving him an opportunity to answer. Mr. P. gave notice to all present that they might begin, but he should conclude. If he commenced he would give no time for reply. No one would commence, and he did begin and concluded at night in a speech which was good at the beginning, better in the middle, and best at the end.—Fredericksburg News.

NOTES ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From the undigested mass of Transatlantic news, such as it now reaches us in the confusion of Telegraphic despatches compiled with the utmost hurry by unskillful hands, our readers must have extreme difficulty in forming any ideas either correct or distinct of the real character of events thus hastily transmitted to them; the more especially as the present rapidity of communication induces people rather to wait with expectation for fresh intelligence than to sift and correct the old. Feeling constantly of late this state of things, and anxious to redress it, we know not how better to do it than by offering to our friends, from time to time, a commentary upon the aspect of things abroad, such as they appear to ourselves.

The chief interest of the moment attaches itself, through the revived reports of commotion in Ireland, to the political prospects of that unfortunate country. In regard to it, we are in the condition in which we apprehend a great part of the people of this country to be: that is to say, we sympathize deeply with all that Ireland suffers, and has so long suffered; but we doubt the possibility of her liberation, except as a work of peace and of time. Upon the long agitation of O'Connell, we have looked with doubt and fear, as certain to end in an attempt at armed resistance; and that we have constantly thought hopeless, against the power of the British Empire. Thus far, we have proved to be right; nor do the last accounts of insurrection—accounts which strike us as the manifest inventions of rumor, founded on some slight local disturbance only—in the smallest degree alter our presages of the event. The British Government is too strong, too well-prepared, too politic, and too resolute, not to be able to foil the headiness of all these ill-concerted Irish attempts, which to all other causes of failure—want of means, want of discipline, want of counsel—join a fatal want of unity in the only power (that of the Priesthood) which might wield the Catholic population. It is evident that the Government—far too wary for the party of Insurrection—has at last begun to conciliate and to draw to it the Ecclesiastical power, using for this purpose overtures of endowment; while, on the other hand, the spirit and many of the avowals of the Young Ireland men have taught the Priesthood to dread the meditated revolution as one which is too largely French in its principles, and will, if once successful in the demolition of the Civil power, speedily go on to uproot the Religious. It is clear, in short, that the weight of the Catholic Church has been, in the late conjuncture, thrown against the O'Brien party, whom the Clergy either distrust as rash and incapable, or fear as radical and infidel in their tendencies. Nor is it to the Clergy alone that their temper has given alarm: the men of property also have grown frightened at the Agrarian doctrines or threats of havoc and pillage which the bad portion of the Revolutionists are breathing into the inflamed multitude. The O'Connell or "Moral Force" party, on the contrary, better advised, knew the necessity of maintaining the most perfect union with the Clergy and its leaders, as not only the most popular but the best-informed and most capable influence in Ireland; ventured no measures nor no doctrines which might alienate them, and were probably especially on their guard against giving the Government any opportunity of diverting from their movement either the Irish ecclesiastical body or the Papal control over it. From the moment when the "Physical Force" (the O'Brien) party lost sight of this policy, broke this union not only with the O'Connell men and the landlords but with the Church, and offered the English an opening for tempting the Pope (who has an eye to the spread of Catholicism through the rest of the British dominions) to re-establish friendly political relations with them, (so long unknown,) it was not difficult to see that nearly every thing which might have rendered resistance formidable was lost, and that nothing could come of it except useless bloodshed. Meantime, another powerful cause—famine—has been at work, both to inflame the existing discontent and to make it abortive. The want of food greatly aided Agitation, and Agitation has had something to do with the want of food: for continual political excitement among a people so closely pressed for subsistence has no doubt stolen much from the hours of labor of great multitudes. But the scarcity, if it has made Ireland more desperate, has at the same time made her more helpless. In like manner of the disturbances and violence over the country generally; they spring partly from wretchedness, partly from that unhappy proneness to bloodshed which long national resentments have engendered, partly from the practices of those who thought setting on the population to acts of vengeance and death was the sure means of bringing about Liberation, by rousing Rebellion: but disturbance and violence have only deepened the popular misery, by rendering life and property insecure, driving away capital and employment, disheartening the efforts of the humane, and diverting to measures of repression that public care and those public resources which might also have been bestowed upon plans of amelioration. All these things considered, and the manifest, the ascertained impossibility of Ireland's at present achieving her freedom by arms, we are, however reluctantly, forced to conclude that continued insurrection there would be a thing only to be deplored; that pacification is to her the sole means of good; that the wise and patriotic part for those who love and can influence her is now to address their labors, their skill, and their authority to bringing back the reign of law—first, of any law that may be necessary to the protection of life and property, and by-and-by of good, mild, and equal laws, such as the present liberal English Ministry would be glad to grant; such as all England, now abundantly warned of the insecurity as well as costliness of all oppressive dominion, will henceforth be wise enough to bestow. If the fact is, as it seems to be, that Ireland cannot be free, then it is her business to let herself be governed; for, until she does, she cannot be free governed. She would now, we believe, be so; and good government—the end for which nations desire to be free—is itself not only almost the same thing as freedom, but is surer than all other things at last to bring it about.

We proceed next to the affairs of France, and these certainly look to us unsettled enough, in spite of the coercive quiet which the armed and vigorous dictatorship of Gen. CAVIGNAC has thus far maintained. Freedom there is certainly at present none in France; nor can we see when there is to be any. The Government justifies out of necessity its military despotism, and the people accept that plea. We ourselves, however, cannot comprehend any such excuse, unless upon the supposition that though it may be true as a fact, it is utterly hollow as a reason that is to be alleged to a people having any pretensions to style themselves a republic. We cannot understand a republic that has to be protected from its own people by martial law and a huge armed force constantly on the alert: the freedom that cannot face discussion in the newspapers, is a freedom that balks all our conceptions. Apparently it consists in the promise that France shall be free when she shall cease to wish to canvass the acts of her Government; or rather when, canvassing them or not, that country of instability and violence shall no longer, among its abandoned parties and wild opinions, have any one anxious to pull down, for either royalty, or a red republic, or a pure commonwealth, a domination which contents neither the veneration of Legitimism, nor the idealism of the Theorists, nor the rational approval of the Practical. It is a freedom in nubibus; offers no security, satisfies nobody except by a momentary postponement of commotions, which its own arbitrary conduct is the fittest possible thing to excite; and, in short, cannot last. A fresh revolution is obviously impending, and that, unhappily, some work of violent change, that can as little stand. For the country swarms with wild notions of excessive liberty or its opposite, and possesses, among all its dangerous factions, none that is capable of mastering the rest, unless for an instant. We see, therefore, for France, no future but one of confusion, of anarchy succeeding anarchy; nor do we perceive even the melancholy prospect of her at last finding refuge under a master—some strong man like NAPOLEON. For even his gigantic force of abilities and character could not long save him from overthrow. Nothing else than a genius as extraordinary as his could well pluck her out of her present state; nor then, perhaps, without a long series of wars, upon the glory of which to build up for him a boundless authority. And even then peace or a reverse would be fatal to him, and fling her back into that old cycle of alternate legitimacy and popular sovereignty, through which she has now, for sixty years, been running. We can recognise nothing in the character of the nation out of which order or political security can be constituted. Her instincts are all unsound; her imagination full of high but bad traditions, none of them those of either regulated liberty or limited kingship. Her ideas of freedom are mere Jacobinism; her notions of monarchy carry that to absolutism in other words, her republicans are Rousseauists, her monarchists divine-rightists. Now, which of these is worst it is hard to tell. Intellectually, then, she is as unsound in politics as could well be; while, morally, she is perhaps still worse. Her rural population is sunk in ignorance, her civil in the general rage of luxury. The former can use no intelligent and the latter no patriotic part in public questions: for never can there be a sufficient body of good citizens in a country so deeply sensual as France. Add to all this a wide irreligion and an inveterate national taste for military glory and you have a people perhaps as little capable of sobriety, the self-denial, the moderation, and the wisdom that genuine freedom requires, as any that ever in these modern days sucked in, from the corrupt visionaries of Geneva and Ferny, the dream of a republic without sense, or morals, or a God. As to Gen. CAVIGNAC, his fall may be close at hand, for his popularity seems to be deserting him. What is to follow one cannot conjecture. Certainly the National Assembly will amuse itself and the Public with digesting its scheme of a republic on paper—a Constitution but if they were ever so good architects, planning magnificent piles is not building them. To sit in the midst of a dictator's bivouacked legions and new constitutions may, for Parisians, be a very rational diversion: but if they take it for any thing more solid they deceive themselves pitifully. What are all the charters in the world—even were they good as our own—if the people is supine enough, or corrupt or foolish enough, to let a chief magistrate trample with impunity upon every mainstay of freedom?

We will proceed another day with Italian, Austrian, and Prussian affairs. For we do not choose to count as largely on the patience of our readers in foreign politics as we must sometimes do in domestic.

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A PROBLEM FOR "THE NATION."—For some time past the official organ has appropriated, almost daily, a large space in its columns to unfriendly strictures upon the amount of compensation received by General Taylor for his military services. The good sense of the people wisely discern one fact in reference to this matter, wit, that all the money received by the General has been paid to him by the Government in strict conformity with the general system of compensation to military officers. The Union does not pretend that any part of it has been paid under the name of extras, or in compliance with special expectations from the General. Now, it is the duty of the Government to take care that not a dollar of the people's money is paid away to any body unlawfully; wrongfully, or without an equivalent to the pole in service of some kind. Therefore, either Gen. Taylor has been justly entitled to every dollar he has received, or the Government has been guilty of squandering the people's money unlawfully wrongfully. Now, the largest rate of compensation to General Taylor has been awarded within the term of Mr. Polk's administration; under that Administration his pay and emoluments have been increased from those of a colonel to those of a major general. If there is any thing wrong about money, then the wrong has been done by Mr. Polk's administration, and for it that Administration is blameable before the people.

The insinuated censure of the Union, therefore, is a two-edged weapon, cutting more severely into the vitals of the President's administration than into those of General Taylor.

On the other hand, if Administration has done no wrong in the premises the Union may as well prearrange its attacks upon General Taylor on this score.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

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GEORGIA ELECTION.

A Telegraphic despatch from Charleston states that JAMES S. CALHOUN (Whig) is certainly elected in the second district, being a gain to the Whigs of one member. The district is now represented by Mr. IVERSON. The fourth district, at present represented by Mr. HARRISON, is still in doubt.

The returns of the popular vote, so far as received, are favorable to the Whigs. The following are all yet received:

Whig majorities.	Democratic majorities.
Bryan.....10	Baker.....225
Chatham.....66	Bibb.....94
Effingham.....54	Bullock.....326
Liberty.....40	Crawford.....35
Monroe.....130	Houston.....12
Muscogee.....285	Madison.....23
Newton.....399	Marion.....230
Richmond.....122	Twigg.....60
Sumter.....140	
Upson.....180	

Comparing the above with the Congressional vote of 1844 (being without the vote of 1846) it shows a Whig gain of about 350; and, compared with the last Presidential election, the gain is about 250.

SENATE OF MARYLAND.

At the election in Maryland, on Wednesday last, in addition to Sheriffs and Commissioners, seven of the Counties had to choose Senators to the State Legislature, to serve for six years, to supply vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of the former incumbents.

Of the results of these Senatorial elections we learn that in Montgomery county, WILLIAM LINGAN GAITHER (Whig) is re-elected; in Prince George's, JOHN D. BOWLING is elected, being a Whig gain; in Anne Arundel, EDWARD HAMMOND is elected, and in Caroline THOMAS TURNER, both Democrats to succeed gentlemen of like politics.

The other counties having to choose Senators are Charles, Somerset, and Calvert. In Somerset there was no opposition to JOHN H. DUNE, (Whig), and there is no doubt that Charles county has re-elected JOHN MATTHEWS, also a Whig. Calvert county was last represented by a Democrat, and it is uncertain which party has now obtained the victory. The candidates are ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE (Whig) and DANIEL KENT, (Democrat).

The Senate last year consisted of thirteen Whigs and eight Democrats. If the Democratic candidate has been successful in Calvert county, it will now stand fourteen Whigs and seven Democrats.

The full vote given to the several candidates for the office of Sheriff of the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday last, is as follows:

John Mitchell,	} Democrats,	2,120	
		11,206	
George P. Kane,	} Whigs,	8,919	
Aug. P. Shutt,		597	
James Hance,		890	
		10,406	

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY..... 800

NORMAN B. HARRISON (Whig) has been elected Sheriff of Frederick county by a majority of from 100 to 500. The Whigs have also carried a majority of the Levy Court.

JAMES CREEV (Whig) has been chosen Sheriff of Prince George's county, Maryland.

HARSON S. WARR, Whig, is elected Sheriff in Carroll county by a majority of 127 votes.

ROBERT MCGRAW, Whig, has been elected Sheriff in Harford county by 170 majority.

The Locuston Sheriff is elected in Cecil county by 30 majority. Five Whigs are elected out of the seven Commissioners.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.

The Journal of Commerce of Saturday afternoon has the following:

"Mr. CORCORAN'S arrangement for the sale of \$5,000,000 of the new United States loan in London does not appear to have been definitively concluded at the time of the America's departure, though nothing unfavorable had occurred. At least, this state of the case is to be inferred from the only letter of his that has been made public to-day. The senior member of the house with which the negotiation was pending was absent from England, and Mr. CORCORAN himself had also gone to France for a few days. He still expects to return in the steamer of the 23d September. His negotiations had been conducted with privacy, and none of the circles mentioned them: nor do they appear to have been known at all in the monetary circles of London. Meanwhile American stocks maintained their price, with a moderate business, but not more so than was proportioned to the general dullness of trade. The following are the last quotations:

"United States 6's, 96; sales and sellers: New York 5's, 1855 to 1859, 81; buyers, do. 8's, 1855, 74; do. 5's, Pennsylvania 6's, 66; do. 6's, 1860, 82; do. 8's, Massachusetts sterling, 98; sellers: Illinois 6's, 32; 33; Maryland sterling, 67; 68; Alabama sterling, 60; Kentucky 6's, 88; Tennessee 6's, 80; New York city 5's, 80 a 82.

"One house writes that they have sold out all the United States 6's in their hands at 96, which is 3 per cent. above previous sales."

The suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls appears to be a serious cause of dispute between the people on this side and the Canadians. The dispute arises, we believe, out of the fact that Mr. ELLER, the contractor, has opened a portion of the bridge to foot passengers, and collected tolls which he keeps, alleging that until the bridge is finished the stockholders have no right to it. On Saturday night a rencontre took place, and clubs, stones, and guns were used; one man had his head crushed and was carried from the ground, and a portion of the bridge was torn up so as to prevent people from crossing. On the American side the population are very much excited, and there is talk of tearing down the whole structure.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The handsome church edifice, known by the name of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, was dedicated last Sunday to the worship of Almighty God, in the presence of a very crowded and highly respectable congregation, amongst whom was noticed the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. The dedication sermon (an eloquent and impressive discourse) was delivered in the morning by the Rev. Mr. CORBAM, of Hagerstown. The Rev. Doc. MORRIS, of Baltimore, preached in the evening an excellent discourse to a numerous congregation. We learn that nearly one thousand dollars was collected towards defraying the expense of the building after the morning service.

Hon. HORACE MANN has resigned the office he has so long filled of Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, and the Board have elected in his place Rev. BARNABAS SEARS, now of the Newton Theological Seminary. Dr. Sears is a Baptist, and a man of great scholarship, breadth of views, and energy of character. During a visit made some years ago to Germany, he became intimately acquainted with the educational systems of Europe, and has long been distinguished for his enlightened zeal in behalf of education.

Pratt, Pence, and McGowan, the individuals arrested and indicted for a conspiracy to pass bills of the Chester County Bank, stolen from Dr. Doughton, the President, have been tried at Philadelphia and found guilty. The verdict was awaited with much interest, on account of the extraordinary character and amount of the robbery.

MISSING.—Mr. GEORGE COLLINS, who sailed from Boston for Halifax on the 17th ultimo, in his beautiful schooner-rigged yacht, the Brenda, of thirty-seven tons, with his wife, two children, waiting-maid, steward, and boat-keeper. Though several vessels have arrived from Halifax since, and some of the crew and their returned, no tidings have been received of the Brenda, and it is feared she has perished at sea, with all on board. She was a very heavily sparred vessel for her tonnage.

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THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Idle theory has been set at rest at that the Presidential vote of Massachusetts may be lost by neither of the candidates having a majority, and there being no provision to supply the deficiency in time. The following note from Mr. WEBSTER sets this notion at rest:

Boston, September 29, 1848.

DEAR SIR: There is no difficulty at all in regard to the question propounded in your letter. If those who write about it would first be at the trouble of reading the law, they might save themselves trouble.

The act of Congress provides that "when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide."

The standing law of Massachusetts does provide that, if the electors be not chosen by a majority of votes, they shall be appointed by the Legislature.

Yours, truly, DANIEL WEBSTER.

CHEERING NEWS FROM OHIO.

The annexed letter from Mr. Senator CARWIN, who is doing most efficient service for the Whig cause in his State, was read at a recent Whig meeting in Lebanon:

URBANA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Having visited a very considerable portion of Ohio, I can assure our friends that every day brings with it prosperity, which promises certain success to our ticket.

The true character of Gen. TAYLOR is only beginning to be known to the masses of the people, and I feel confident that his manly integrity, strong good sense, and republican purity will be known and justly valued by the voters of Ohio. It needs only this to make his triumph certain.

Yours, truly, THOS. CORWIN.

PRESIDENT POLK VS. TEXAS.

A curious issue has been made up out of the Mexican war. Mr. POLK claimed in behalf of Texas (then one of the States of our Union) all the territory east of the Rio Grande. Upon this "platform" he ordered the American army to the east bank of that river, thereby asserting his claim in defiance of a counter-claim set up by Mexico, who maintained that the United States had not lawfully possessed themselves of Texas; and that, even if they had, Texas extended no further west than the Rio Nueces; and beyond that river all was Mexican soil, which she was resolved to defend at all hazards. Mr. Polk still persisted, however, that all between the Nueces and Rio Grande was part and parcel of the State of Texas, and must and should be so. So the war broke out, and Mexico was glad to compromise by surrendering the disputed territory to the arms of the United States. But now that the territory is no longer in dispute between Mexico and the United States, as trustee for Texas, Mr. Polk claims the chief part of it as property of the United States, and upon the Whig ground that Texas had never a bona fide possession at any time of any portion of it. Uncle Sam has possession; and Texas, not recognising his right to hold it, is about to send her officers thither to oust him. Thus we have the spectacle of one set of office-holders arrayed against another set of office-holders. Uncle Sam's boys, it seems, have the "insets," and have politely admonished the Texans that their visit may be deemed impertinent and intrusive, and rewarded with a dress of rat and feathers. How it is to be settled we are at a loss to imagine.—Norfolk Herald.

FROM MEXICO.

The British West India mail steamer arrived at Ship Island on the 26th ultimo, from Vera Cruz, having left there on the 20th.

The New Orleans Delta says that the news is of little importance. "All was quiet at the last," advises from the capital, and nothing has since transpired to shake the belief that the present Government will be able to maintain its position against the revolutionary factions who have attempted its overthrow."

The Picayune states that DON LUIS DE LA ROSA has been nominated to and confirmed by the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. SENOR PINA Y CUEVAS has been appointed Minister of the Treasury. His first act was to appoint a commission to treat of a settlement or arrangement of the national debt.

PARADES are still in Mexico, and said to be endeavoring to procure a pardon for himself. It is thought that he will be successful, and will not even be subjected to the inconvenience of a temporary exile.

We learn that Mr. Senator BENTON left this city, on Wednesday morning week, for the West, by way of Virginia, (where he has business.)

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has been selected to deliver the Oration before the New England Society in New York city, and we are gratified to hear that he has accepted the appointment.

The Whig Convention of the twenty-third District of New York, composed of the counties of Oswego and Madison, assembled in Syracuse on Tuesday, and with perfect unanimity placed in nomination the present able Representative in Congress, Hon. WM. DUER. Notwithstanding his recent declension, and his earnest wishes not to return to Congress, it is believed he will accept this nomination.

The perpetrators of the dastardly outrage committed upon the printing offices of the Baltimore Patriot and Clipper, as stated in our telegraphic despatch of Wednesday night, and every participant in the disgraceful proceedings, should be held accountable and punished to the full extent of the law. We have come to a pretty pass indeed, if the freedom of the press, the main bulwark of our liberties, is to be thus assailed on account of difference of opinion. We shall have more to say upon this subject; for such outrages are only what we have been expecting, sooner or later, to result from the encouragement given by some portion of the press to mobs to parade about the streets cheering and groaning newspaper offices.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Hon. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, of Charlestown, has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the fourth (Middlesex, &c.) district in Massachusetts, whom he formerly represented in the same capacity. Mr. PALFREY, the present member, addressed a letter to a delegate to the nominating convention reiterating the declaration that he was a supporter of the Buffalo nominations.

A MAN SHOT.—Patrick Miller was shot in Cincinnati on Friday last, by a German named Bernard Struttmann, who mistook the man for a burglar trying to get into his house, when he was only intoxicated and mistook the house. He died instantly.

A fireman in the employ of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company named Comery was seriously injured by the cars, near the Phoenix Factory, on Thursday morning. One of his arms and legs were cut off by the wheels of the cars passing over him.

WAKING UP FEMALE.—It was stated at a jury of inquest that Miss Emory (whose sudden death in the Globe Mill, at Newburyport, was mentioned yesterday) was in the habit of chewing large quantities of cloves, and had been known sometimes to consume an ounce a day. This was no doubt an indirect, if not direct cause of her death.—Boston Journal.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A REGATTA.—On Saturday night, the 31st instant, two boats were upset at the Quebec Regatta, and several persons drowned. The name of Mr. Theodore Martin, a clerk in the